

**Notice of Allowability**

Application No.

09/747,651

Examiner

Yogesh C. Garg

Applicant(s)

ROLLINS ET AL

Art Unit

3625

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--**

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☒ This communication is responsive to Telephone Interview on 11/09/2007.
2. ☒ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-31.
3. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some\* c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

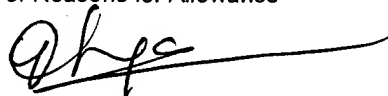
\* Certified copies not received: \_\_\_\_\_.

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.  
**THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.**

4. ☐ A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be submitted. Note the attached EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT or NOTICE OF INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which gives reason(s) why the oath or declaration is deficient.
5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
- (a) ☐ including changes required by the Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) attached
- 1) ☐ hereto or 2) ☐ to Paper No./Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).
6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

**Attachment(s)**

1. ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2. ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3. ☐ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08),  
Paper No./Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
4. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material
5. ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6. ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413),  
Paper No./Mail Date 11/26/007.
7. ☒ Examiner's Amendment/Comment
8. ☒ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance
9. ☐ Other \_\_\_\_\_

  
Yogesh C Garg  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit: 3625

### EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT

1. An examiner's amendment to the record appears below. Should the changes and/or additions be unacceptable to applicant, an amendment may be filed as provided by 37 CFR 1.312. To ensure consideration of such an amendment, it **MUST** be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee.

Authorization for this examiner's amendment was given in a telephone interview with attorney Mr. Rick Toering on 11/09/2007.

The application has been amended as follows:

Claim 29 (Currently amended) A system for processing requests from a client for electronic documents located at a server, the system comprising:

an intermediary disposed between the client and the server; and

a server that is associated with an electronic document located at a first address at the server;

wherein the intermediary, in response to a request from a user the client made by a user at the client for the electronic document, is configured to retrieve ~~retrieves~~ both the electronic document from the server first address and information associated with the user, ~~and~~

wherein the intermediary is configured to generate ~~generates~~ an updated electronic document from the retrieved electronic document, said updated electronic document including that includes at least a portion of information associated with the user; and

wherein the intermediary is configured to provide the updated electronic document to the client for the user in response to the request.

2. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 1-31 are allowed.

With regards to claim 1, the prior art of record, either alone or combined, does not anticipate or render obvious a method for processing requests from a client for electronic documents located at a server, comprising, as a whole, the steps of receiving, by an intermediary disposed between the client and the server, a request from the client for an electronic document located at a first address at the server, the request made by a user at the client, retrieving, by the intermediary, the electronic document from the first address; retrieving, by the intermediary, information associated with the user, generating an updated electronic document from the retrieved electronic document, said updated electronic document including at least a portion of the information associated with the user, and providing the updated electronic document to the client for the user in response to the request.

Since the language and limitations of independent claims 15 and 29 are similar to the language and limitations of claim 1, the reasons for allowance for independent claims 15 and 29 are same as set forth above for claim 1. The reasons for allowance for all dependent claims 2-14 and 16-28 are also same as set forth above for independent claim 1.

3. Discussion of most relevant prior art:

(i) Daswani et al. (PGPUB 20020023018) teaches a method for processing requests from a client for electronic documents located at a server, comprising the steps of receiving, by an intermediary disposed between the client and the server, a request from the client for a web page located at a first address at the server, the request made by a user at the client (see at least Figs.1, 4, and paragraphs 038, 0062, 70-73. In Fig.1, the user 27 via a client on his computer requests a web page from a server [servers 19, 21, 23 and 25 correspond to servers with first address] via an intermediary server [either of the proxy servers 33,35 and 37]. In fig.4 at step 67 a user invokes a portal server and at step 69 a URL request arrives from a user. The URL requests could refer to web pages which may contain forms which need to filled with required data ), downloading, by the intermediary, web pages from the original destination URL (see paragraph 0077. The proxy server that is the intermediary navigates the original destination for the requested page on behalf of the user and downloads it to itself. The requested page could include a form which needs to be filled with the user information); retrieving, by the intermediary, information associated with the user and populating the form from its databases with already stored information associated with the user (see paragraph 0077. *The intermediary invokes automated data population and submission of such forms back to server.* The information populated on the form corresponds to the information associated with the user). But Daswani et a. does not teach the step of providing the updated electronic document to the client for the user in response to his

request. That is, Daswani et al. does not teach updating the downloaded web page and then providing it to the user (see paragraph 0077). The required forms are either intercepted by a portal servers (see paragraph 0012) or are retrieved from the already stored data in the portal server's cache 31 or its database (see paragraphs 0013 and 0050-0051).

Daswani et al. teaches providing an electronic document/form to a user only in the following situations:

(a) A subscription server while monitoring a subscriber's web browsing detects that a Web server has sent a form to the subscriber to fill a form it fills out the form retrieving data associated with the subscriber from a data repository. If the subscription server further determines that its data repository doesn't have variable information associated with the subscriber then it submits the form to the subscriber to fill in the variable data before submitting the filled in form to the web server (see paragraphs 0012-0015-0019). If the subscription server has the required data available in its database or cache 31 [see Fig.1 and paragraphs 0050-0051) then the subscription server completes the form itself and submits it to the Web server without submitting the form to the subscriber/user. In this case the subscription server can be considered to be acting as an intermediary and this intermediary, as recited in claims 1 and 15, does not retrieve the form from the Web server located at a first address based on the user's request because the Web server located at the first address itself sends the form directly to the subscriber/user. Therefore, the functionality of the subscription server as

an intermediary in Daswani et al. is not the same or equivalent to the functionality of the intermediary recited in claims 1 and 15.

Paragraph 0072 in Daswani et al. does not disclose that the portal servers 33-37 acting as intermediaries retrieve form from the Web server located at an original address based on the request, but instead they teach that the portal servers acting as intermediaries detect if the requested Web page not cached contains a form then the portal servers acting as intermediaries intercepts and fill the form with data available with them and submit it to the Web server.

Paragraph 0073 in Daswani et al. does not disclose that the portal servers 33-37 acting as intermediaries retrieve form from the Web server located at an original address based on the request but instead they teach that the portal servers acting as intermediaries provide cached Web pages from cache 31[see Fig.1) and if a Web page contains a form to be filled in for which the portal servers do not have data in their cache 31 then they submit the form to the user to fill in the form.

Because the prior art fails to show all of the above claimed elements as a whole, either alone or combined, the claims are novel.

(ii) Mohan et al. (US PG Pub: 20030140312A1, see at least paragraphs 0040, 0087-0095, Figs.2, 5 and 10) teaches that the communication between a client and server is conducted via an intermediary "IIM" 250. The intermediary has stored data and can do automatic form filling. But Mohan et al. does not teach that the intermediary retrieves the form from a server located at first address based on the request of the user

because the server located at the first address displays the document with the form to the user directly (see paragraph 0087). Because the prior art fails to show all of the above claimed elements as a whole, either alone or combined, the claims are novel.

(iii) Markus (US Patent 6,499,042) discloses that an external entity (user) instructs a document browser to request a document from a server which returns the document to the browser (col. 3, lines 21-25). The user then activates a form autofill trigger located in the document, thereby causing the document browser to contact a selective proxy which contacts the same server, requests from the server the same document, fills in the document, and sends the filled-in document to the document browser which displays it to the user (col. 3, lines 25-44). The applicant's claims 1 and 15 do not merely require that a request by the user to the intermediary results in a document being retrieved from the server but, rather, require that the user actually requests from the intermediary a document located at the server. In Markus, at the time the user makes the autofill request to the selective proxy (intermediary), the user's client already has the document. The request by the user to the selective proxy is merely for the selective proxy to fill in the document. Markus does not indicate that the user knows whether the selective proxy obtains the document from the server or from the user's client. Hence, Markus does not indicate that the request from the user to the selective proxy to fill in the document is a request for the selective proxy to obtain the document from the server. See also BPAI decision (pages 5-7 mailed on 9/25/2006). Because the

prior art fails to show all of the above claimed elements as a whole, either alone or combined, the claims are novel.

(iv) Knauerhase et al. (US Patent 6,237,031, see at least Figs 2-4) discloses the steps of an intermediary receiving a request from a user for a document, and retrieving the document from the server. Knauerhase et al. further shows generation of an updated electronic document being provided to the client. In this case, Knauerhase et al. fails to show retrieving, by the intermediary, information associated with the user. Because the prior art fails to show all of the above claimed elements as a whole, either alone or combined, the claims are novel.

(v) Musgrove et al. (US Patent 6,535,880, see at least col.8, lines 25-68 and col.6, lines 55-68) teaches an interaction among a client for a purchaser, a merchant server 40 and an Agent server 24 (see Fig.2) wherein the Agent server provides auto-filling of forms from the data stored in the Agent server's database. Musgrove et al. does not teach that the Agent server retrieves an electronic from the merchant server based on a request from the user, and updates it by retrieving information associated with the user and then provides it to the user after updating it. Because the prior art fails to show all of the above claimed elements as a whole, either alone or combined, the claims are novel.



(vi) Cheong et al. (US Patent 7,006,993, see at least col.27, line 40-col.28, line 10 and Fig.57) teaches pre-filling forms at the merchant web site that is at the server located at the first address. Cheong et al. does not teach that an intermediary retrieves an electronic from the merchant server based on a request from the user, and updates it by retrieving information associated with the user and then provides it to the user after updating it.

4. Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

### ***Conclusion***

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

(i) Schramer teaches a data processing system including automated form generation where a previously existing form is automatically retrieved, and data from a data field is retrieved and inserted into the form. Similar to Markus, the user is shown the blank document, and thus does not know where they are requesting the filled document from. Therefore, the use does not knowingly send a request to an intermediary for a document stored at a server.

(ii) Crosskey teaches a billing arrangement where a request is received for objects at an intermediate proxy server, where the proxy then retrieves the documents from a content server (column 5, lines 20-26). Crosskey does not disclose information associated with the user being implemented into an electronic document and generating an updated document with this information.

(iii) Gupta teaches a method automatically filling in online forms presented by web pages, however, the autofilling component does not act as an intermediary between the client and a server (see figure 1C).

(iv) Ferris et al teaches a method of updating information between a client and a server. This is done through the use of an applet without an intermediary.

(v) Himmel et al teaches a method for controlling client access to computers where information between web sites (servers) and clients transfers through an internet access provider or online service provider (intermediary; see figure 5). An autofill or form filling process is included (column 7, lines 50-68). However, the intermediary does not retrieve the form from the server.


(vi) Rawat et al teaches a method of implementing recorded data to automate transactions. Here a central server 299 acts between a client/browser (210) and other web servers (221-225). The central server stores user information so that the user is not required to remember it. Similar to Markus, the user is presented with a form to fill (column 11, line 23). The user then selects the data to fill the form (column 11, lines 23-37). While the form is retrieved from a server (221-225) by the intermediary (299), as a result of a user request, there is no discussion of the user knowing whether the document was obtained from the server (221-225) or the client (210).

(vii) Herman et al teaches an electronic receipt system where clients (end users 30) act through an intermediary (trusted third party 40) to auto fill a web page located at a server with information associated with the user. However, is unaware as to whether the electronic document, which has already been presented to them as a web page, is obtained from the server or the user's client. Thus, the intermediary does not receive a request from a user for an electronic document.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yogesh C. Garg whose telephone number is 571-272-6756. The examiner can normally be reached on Increased Flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A. Smith can be reached on 571-272-6763. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Yogesh C Garg  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3625

YCG  
11/12/2007